Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the paragraph at page 2, lines 18 and 19 as follows:

Other ~~object~~ objects of this invention will become clear as the description proceeds.

Please amend the paragraph at page 2, line 24 to page 3, line 13 as follows:

According to ~~the~~ one aspect of this invention, the optical pickup comprises a two wavelength laser having first and second ~~right~~ light sources to emit first and second laser beams, respectively, in a first direction for alternatively applying the first laser beam or the second laser beam to the optical disc as the reading laser beam. The first and second laser beams have optical axes parallel to a first direction and are different from each other in wavelength. A polarizing beam splitter is disposed on a side of the first direction against the two wavelength laser

and partially passes or reflects the reading laser beam from the two wavelength laser to lead the reading laser beam to the optical disc. The polarizing beam splitter also partially reflects or passes the returning laser beam which is formed by reflecting the reading laser beam with the optical disc to lead the returning laser beam in a second direction different from the first direction. A photo detector is disposed on a side of the second direction against the polarizing beam splitter and has a predetermined photo sensing area pattern. The photo detector detects the returning laser beam traveling in the second direction from the polarizing beam splitter regardless of whether the returning laser is originated from the first laser beam or the second laser beam.

Please amend the paragraph at page 4, lines 6-14 as follows:

The first laser diode 11 emits a first reading laser beam (L1) having a first optical axis and a wavelength of about 650 nm for playing a DVD (Digital Versatile or video Disc) and is called ~~as~~ a DVD-LD. The second laser diode 12 emits a second reading laser beam (L2) having a second optical axis and a wavelength of about 780 nm for playing a CD (Compact Disc) and is called ~~as~~ a CD-LD. The first laser diode 11 and the second laser diode 12 are arranged so as to leave a predetermined interval between ~~then~~ them and so that the first optical axis and the second optical axis are parallel to each other and extend in a first direction (or a vertical direction of Fig. 1).

Please amend the paragraph at page 5, lines 14-20 as follows:

The collimating lens 17 collimates the first and the second divided laser beams from the second polarizing beam splitter 16 to form parallel laser beams. The rising ~~miller~~ mirror 18 reflects the parallel laser beams ~~come~~ from the collimating lens 17 at a right angle to lead the parallel laser beams to the object lens 19. The object lens 19 condenses the parallel laser beams ~~come~~ from the rising ~~miller~~ mirror 18 to form condensed laser beams. The condensed laser beams are applied to a recording layer of the optical disc.

Please amend the paragraph at page 5, lines 21-28 as follows:

The optical disc 21 reflects the condensed laser beams according to pits formed in the recording layer thereof and forms the reflected beams. The reflected beams from the optical disc 21 travel to photo detector 20 through the object lens 19, the rising ~~miller~~ mirror 18, the collimating lens 17, the second polarizing beam splitter 16 and the first polarizing beam splitter 15. The reflected beams passed through the first polarizing beam splitter 15 have a second direction (or a horizontal direction of Fig. 1) which is perpendicular to the first direction.

Please amend the paragraph at page 7, lines 1-5 as follows:

The collimating lens 17 collimates the first divided laser beams passing through the second polarizing beam splitter 16. The collimated first divided laser beams collimated by the collimating lens 17 are reflected by the rising ~~miller~~ mirror 18 and condensed by the object lens 19 to be applied to the recording layer of the optical disc 21.

Please amend the paragraph at page 7, lines 6-15 as follows:

The recording layer of the optical disc 21 reflects the condensed laser beams by the object lens 19 according to the pits and forms first reflected laser beams. The first reflected laser beams ~~travels~~ travel to the photo detector 20 through the object lens 19, the rising ~~miller~~ mirror 18, the collimating lens 17, the second polarizing beam splitter 16, and the first polarizing ~~bit~~ beam splitter 15. Because the first polarizing ~~bit~~ beam splitter 15 has the reflectance of 50% and the transmissivity of 50% for the light having the wavelength of about 650 nm, all the luminous power of the first reflected laser beams falls 50%. That is, the luminous power of the first reflected laser beams is equal to 25% of that of the first laser beam L1.

Please amend the paragraph at page 8, lines 5-8 as follows:

The second divided laser beams reflected from the second polarizing beam splitter 16 are applied to the optical disc 21 through the collimating lens 17, the rising ~~miller~~ mirror 18, and the object lens 19 like the first divided laser beams passing through the second polarizing beam splitter 16.

Please amend the paragraph at page 8, lines 9-20 as follows:

The optical disc 21 reflects the second divided laser beams and forms second reflected laser beams. The second reflected laser beams ~~travels~~ travel to the photo detector 20 like the first reflected laser beams through the object lens 19, the rising ~~miller~~ mirror 18, the collimating lens 17, the second polarizing beam splitter 16, and the first polarizing ~~bit~~ beam splitter 15. Because the second polarizing beam splitter 16 has the reflectance of 50% and the transmissivity of 50% for the light having the wavelength of about 780 nm, the luminous power of the second reflected laser beams passing through the second polarizing beam splitter 16 falls 50%. That is, the luminous power of the second reflected laser beams is equal to 25% of that of the second laser beam L2. The first polarizing beam splitter 15 passes the second reflected laser beams through therein without reflecting them.

Please amend the paragraph at page 9, lines 11 and 12 as follows:

The side photodiodes 26 and 27 ~~receives~~ receive the side beams and ~~produces~~ produce fifth and sixth detecting signals in response to the side beams, respectively.

Please amend the paragraph at page 9, line 24 to page 10, line 2 as follows:

When the tracking control is made so that the condensed laser beams exactly trace a recording track of the recording layer, beam spots 261 and 271 are entirely on the side photodiodes 26 and 27, respectively, as shown in Fig. 2. On the other hand, when the condensed laser beams ~~does~~ do not exactly trace a recording track of the recording layer, the beam spot 261 (or 271) is partially out of the photodiode 26 (or 27), though the beam spot 271 (or 261) is entirely on the photodiode 27 (or 26).

Please amend the paragraph at page 11, lines 19-22 as follows:

In Fig. 3, the two wavelength corresponding optical pickup comprises a two wavelength laser 31, a grating (GRT) 32, a polarizing beam splitter (PBS) 33, a collimating lens (CL) 34, a rising mirror (FM) 35, ~~a~~ an object lens (OL) 36, and a photo detector (PD) ~~17~~ 37.

Please amend the paragraph at page 13, lines 7-19 as follows:

The photodiode 41 has first and second photo sensing areas 411 and 412, which include ~~includes~~ a common area 413 common to both of the first and the second photo sensing areas 411 and 412. The first and the second photo sensing areas 411 and 412 selectively operate. The first photo sensing ~~areas~~ area 411 operates when the first laser diode emits the first laser beam L1 while the second photo sensing area 412 operates when the second laser diode emits the second laser beam L2. That is, the first photo sensing ~~areas~~ area 411 is used for detecting the center laser beam originated from the first laser beam L1 while the second

photo sensing area 412 is used for detecting the center laser beam originated from the second laser beam L2. Switching between the first and the second photo sensing areas 411 and 412 is, for example, ~~made~~ performed by means of a changeover switch (not shown). Each of the first and the second photo sensing areas 411 and 412 serves as a fourfold photodiode.

Please amend the paragraph at page 14, lines 11-16 as follows:

When the divided laser beams reach the polarizing beam splitter 33, the polarizing beam splitter 33 passes fractions of the divided laser beams through therein and reflects the remains of the divided laser beams. The divided laser beams passing through the polarizing beam splitter 33 are absorbed and ~~do~~ are not ~~use~~ used in the optical pickup. The ~~divide~~ divided laser beams reflected by the polarizing beam splitter 33 travel to the collimating lens 34.

Please amend the paragraph at page 14, lines 17-19 as follows:

The collimating lens 34 collimates the divided laser beams ~~come~~ from the polarizing ~~mirror 34~~ beam splitter 33 to ~~produces~~ produce the collimated laser beams. The collimated laser beams travel to the rising mirror 35.

Please amend the paragraph at page 14, lines 20 and 21 as follows:

The rising mirror 35 reflects the collimated laser beams to lead the collimated laser beams to the ~~optical~~ object lens 36.

Please amend the paragraph at page 14, lines 22-24 as follows:

The object lens 36 condenses the collimated laser beams on the recording layer of the optical disc 38. That is, the condensed laser beams condensed by the object lens 36 are applied to the optical disc ~~36~~ 38.

Please amend the paragraph at page 15, lines 1-3 as follows:

The polarizing beam splitter 33 reflects fractions of the returning laser beams and passes the remains of the returning laser beams through therein to lead the returning laser beams passed through the polarizing beam splitter 33 to the photo detector 37.

Please amend the paragraph at page 15, lines 4-10 as follows:

The photo detector ~~33~~ 37 detects the return laser beams by use of the photodiodes ~~411~~ 41, 42, and ~~431~~ 43 when the return laser beams are originated from the first laser beam L1. On the other hand, the photo detector ~~33~~ 37 detects the return laser beams by use of the photodiodes ~~412~~ 41, 42, and ~~432~~ 43 when the return laser beams are originated from the second laser beam L2. In each case, the photo detector 37 produces electric signals in response to the strength of the laser beams.